THURSDAY MCRNING, MAY 23, 1878. COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County at the INTEL-LIGENCER OFFICE, in Anderson, on next Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 11 oclock a. m., to fix the time for holding the County Convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions which meet in Columbia on the 1st of August next. There will also be other important business before the Commit tee, and every member is requested to be present at the meeting on next Tuesday. The following gentlemen compose the

Committee: Anderson-B. F. Whitner.

> Belton-G. W. McGee. Bowling Green-E. M. Snipes. Broadaway-W. A. McFall. Brushy Creek-T. H. Russell Centreville-A. B. Bowden. Corner-James A. Gray. Flat Rock-J. W. Norris. Fork No. 1-Dr. W. K. Sharp Fork No. 2-F. E. Harrison. Garvin-B. W. Simpson. Hall-J. P. McGee. Honea Path-Dr. T. A. Hudgens. Hopewell-W. A. Neal. Hunter's Spring-R. M. Burriss. Martin-J. A. Drake. Neal's Creek-L. E. Campbell. Pendleton-W. H. D. Gaillard Rock Mills-T. H. Anderson. Sandy Springs-S. L. Eskew. Savennah-Reuben Burriss. Sightown\_I Jameson

Williamston-Dr. John Wilson Messrs. J. W. Norris and J. L. Orr are also invited to be present as vice chair-E. B. MURRAY.

County Chairman. B. F. WHITNER,

Secretary pro tem. STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, held in Columbia on last Thursday, the following County Chairmen were present under an invitatiou, and discussed various matters of im- city. portance to the State: Abbeville, S. Mc-Gowan; Anderson, E. B. Murray; Barnwell, Dr. G. B. Lartigue; Charleston, G. Lamb Buist; Clarendon, S. I. Ingraham; Darlington, J. A. Law; Edgefield, M. L. Bonham; Fairfield, John Bratton; Hampton, James W. Moore; Lexington, H. A. Meetze; Marlboro, C. S. McCall; Marion, J. M. Johnston; Newberry, J. F. J. Caldwell; Orangeburg, James F Izlar; Richland, Andrew Crawford; Sumter, T. B. Frazer; Williamsburg, J.

The following gentlemen represented Counties whose Chairmen were absent: Union, T. B. Jeter : York, redell Jones : Spartanburg, T. Stobo Farrow; Greenville, J. Walter Gray and J. P. Moore Beaufort, J. W. Moore.

The conference showed the Democratic party to be in a state of thorough organization, and well prepared for the approaching canvass.

Committee decided to call the State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers on the 1st of August, and the following call has been issued in accordance

HEADQ'BS STATE DEM. Ex. COM., COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16, 1878.
A Convention of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina will be held in Columbia on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates for State officers, adopt a platform of principles, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

In accordance with the constitution In accordance with the constitution adopted by the August Convention of 1878, the State Convention will be composed of delegates from each county in the numerical proportion to which that county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly, as follows: Abbeville, 6; Aiken, 5; Anderson, 5; Barnwell, 6; Beaufort, 4; Charleston, 19; Chester, 4; Chesterfield, 3; Clarendon, 3; Colleton, 6; Darlington, 5; Edgefield, 6: Fairfield, 4; Georgetown, 3; Green-tille, 5; Hampton, 4; Horry, 8; Kemhaw, 4; Laneaster, 3; Laurens, 4; Lexington, 5; Mariboro, 5; Newberry, 4; Oconce, 3; Orangeburg, 6; Pickens, 3; Bichland, 6; Spartanbarg, 5; Sumter, 5; Union, 4; Williamsburg, 4; York, 6. Total, 158 delegates. The delegates will be required, in accordance with usage, to present credentials from the central organization of their respective counties.

their respective counties. ty Conventions elect delegates in the same ratio as above designated to hold same ratio as above designated to hold Congressional Conventions at the same time and place, for the nomination of Congressional candidates for their respective Congressional Districts.

The mode and manner of choosing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions shall be resulated in each county by the respective County Conventions.

J. D. KENNEDY, Chairman State Democratic Executive

Committee.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

The course of Gen. M. C. Butler in the Senate on the question of confirming Gen. McNell as Indian Agent has been the subject of much compliment through out the Union. Gen. McNeil was a Federal General, and when the appointment came before the Senate some member objected because Gen. McNeil had several men bung during the war. As soon as the point was made Gen. Butler arose and expressed the liope that no effort would be made to rake up the dead matters of an era we ought to forget the antagonism of. He said the Senate was not discussing the part Gen. McNell took In the late war, and did not care to exvess any opinion on it. The simple question before the Senits was one of fisness, and as it was admitted that be was a suitable man he should be contirmed. When the Southern Senators show such liberal views upon questions relating to the civil war, it is time for the country to realize that it is over, and that the ery of the Republicans against the South is as unprincipled as it is un-

Gen. B. F. (Beast) Butler and Senator delegation send its vote by telegraph to bear in mind that to overcome in the inspiring an awe and dread in the minds Don Cameron agree in their aversion to newspapers, and declare the a to be the curse of the country. It is a compliment to the profession to baye the abuse of such men.

Comptroller General Hagood has pre pared a collation of the laws of South Carolina relating to the assessment and Union. collection of taxes. It is a valuable pamphlet, and has been very carefully and ably prepared. He has our thanks for a copy of it.

The Court of Claims has adjourned antil the 9th of July, unless sooner convened by the President, Judge Aldrich, No business was ready at this time, and the legality of the Court will probably be tested by a case in the Supreme Court. which can be decided before the next meeting of the Court of Claims.

The Democrats in Congress have acted wisely in deciding to investigate the Presidential election frauds in Florida and Louisians. To have pursued any other course would have been to acquiesce in the perpetration of the fraud. and become a party to it by conniving at the concealment of the manner in which it was committed.

The Republicans in 1869 investigated alleged frauds in the Presidential election of 1868 in New York, but they do not think it consonant with the enlightened form of our government for the Democrats to investigate Louisiana and Florida. The cry of the Radicals is the merest demagoguery, and will be mercilessly repudiated by the people in the next election.

An unsuccessful atte upt was made to assassinate William, Emperor of Germany, last week. While returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, two shots from a revolver were fired at him in the Avenue Unter Den Linden, without effect. The assassin and his accomplice were arrested. The Emperor attended the Opera and Royal Theatre at night and received great ova-

Congress is considering the subject of deepening Charleston harbor by means of the jetty system adopted with such great success on the Mississippi River. Senator Butler has been indefatigable in his work for this appropriation, and the friends of Charleston think the prospect is very good for securing the necessary aid. If successful, it will give Charleston a channel of the depth of twerty-one feet at low water, and will of course be of immense commercial advantage to the

An explosion occurred on the Allen line steamer Sardinia, on Friday the 10th inst., while on her passage from Liverpool for Quebec. The explosion took place in her coal bunkers while at anchor, and she took fire immediately. All the saloon passengers were saved; a few of the steerage passengers and mem- They will not have to bear such trying bers of the crew were lost. The explosion is supposed to have taken place from the spontaneous ignition of gas generated from the coal stored away. It is fortunate that the loss of life was not nuch greater, as there were several hundred passengers on board.

Those persons who doubt President Hayes' complicity in the declaration of the Presidential election, must overlook the fact that all of the alleged bargains were made either by Mr. Hayes' relatives or personal friends, and, since his accession to the Presidency, he has rewarded those who were bargained with. Noyes, Sherman and other of the "visiting statesmen" have places. Wells, Anderson, Packard & Co. have places, and Mr Hayes appointed McLin Chief Justice of New Mexico. Is there any doubt that

he made these appointments on account

of political services.

The Republicana complain that the elections in Oregon, Mississippi and South Carolina are not included with Plorids and Louisiana for the purpose of making political capital. The only reason they wanted to include these States was to give the committee more work than it cou! Io before Congress adjourns. If they really want these States investigated, why do they not move for the appointment of a separate committee. which they could easily have. The fact is they fear an investigation apprehere, and only raise this cry to break the force of the testimony which they know will surely be elicited.

The News and Courier thinks the Democrats ought to have followed Mr. Stephens' views about the Presidential investigation. He would not go into the caucus, and if they had been blind enough of follow him the party would have been split all to pieces over the question. Mr. Stephens is an able man. but is not a safe counsellor. He favored Grant for a third term as President. It would hardly have been safe to follow him then. The Radicals are praising him profusely for his course on the Presdeathal investigation now, and it may be safe to assume that it would have been dangerous for the Democrats to follow him this time also.

Mr. Hale and his Republican allies tell in Florida and Louisians. Which party macks more strongly of Mexicanism, the Redicals, who stole the Presidency, or the Democrats, who, as representatives pose those frauds? It requires an infinite amount of cheek to stand up in an enlightened country and claim that the investigation cf an infamous political fraud is a step in the direction of an-archy. The Republicans are sadly in need of campaign thunder when they attempt such shallow devices.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that slaves who were librated in the war, and it would be a desirable reformation in of the different of the debts, being one of every good citizen should strengly dispolitics to change the manuer of nomi- the bugbears which will almost certainly nating candidates for national offices. In order to prevent bargains, corruption dent voters from the Democratic party. and the manipulation of delegations, it The nomination of Grant, it is thought, proposes that conventions be abolished, would arouse the sectional hate which is and that the desegution from each State so necessary for the life of the Radical

the National Committee, who shall tabulate all the votes and announce the result. If the first ballot does not nomi nate, they proceed in the same way until a nomination is had. This would be a slower mode than the convention, but it would no doubt ascertain more clearly the will of the people of the whole

Senator M. C. Batler has introduced resolution in the Senate providing for a commission, consisting of two Senators three members of the House and three regular army officers, of not less than ten years' service, whose duty it shall be to examine and report as to the condition of the regular army, and also report as to the best and most effectual mede of its re-organization. The sum of two thousand dollars is appropriated by the resolution to defray the expenses of the commission, and it is to report through the President to the next Congress. This is a proper mode of approaching the re organization of the army, as by this re port Congress will be put in possession of the facts necessary for intelligent action upon this important subject. The resolution should be adopted, and the army let alone until the report of the commission is received.

It is understood that the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the United States Senate, will submit two reports in the contest of Corbin vs. Butler from South Carolina. The majority report will be in favor of Corbin, holding that his election was by the rightful State government, and that Gen. Butler merely solds his seat on a prima facie hearing and can be displaced by a simple majority vote of the Senate. The minority report will be favorable to Gen. Butler, holding that he was elected by the right ful State government, and that he was seated upon the merits of his claim, and cannot now be disposed without a twothirds vote. If Patterson and Connover remain firm, as they no doubt will, Gen. Butler will have no trouble, and if the majority report holds Butler's seat only to be prima facie, it will be a gloomy outlook for Kellogg after the 4th of next March.

The Radicale appreciate the fact that the thief often eludes his pursuers by himself crying "thief," thereby attract ing attention away from himself, and with their usual unprincipled cunning, after having stolen the Presidency, when the Democrats inaugurate an investigation to expose the means by which they committed the thoft, they seek to turn the eyes of an indignant nation from their crimes by raising the cry that the Democrats, their pursuers, are revolutionizing the country. The pretense is too shal-

low. The common thief might as well expect to escape punishment by crying out that it will bankrupt the State to arrest, try and imprison him. The ways of the Radicals are going to be investigated, and they had as well bear it patiently. ordeals much longer, for their party wil soon become too unimportant to be worth an investigation, unless the signs of the political times are deceptive.

One of the most important bills be

fore Congress is a proposition to grant aid to certain companies formed for internal improvements. The aid is to be extended by the government endorsing the bonds of the companies, which are to run fer fifty years, and become responsible for the principal and interest, taking as a security a mortgage upon the operty of the several companies, with the proviso that no other lien is to be created thereon, and the funds not to be used for any other purpose, under a penalty of from ten to twenty years impris onment. About ten companies are inciuded in the bill, one of which is the Atlantic and Great Western Canal connecting the Tennessee at Guntersville with the Atlantic ocean at Savannah. The whole cost will be about \$220,000. 000, which will give employment to 500,000 men and 50,000 mules or horses. This is intended as a measure to revive business prosperity, and afford work for the thousands who are now unemployed. If the friends of the measure will add the Blue Ridge Railroad, and provide that the Canal mentioned shall come by Anderson, we think the measure would be a very good one, and would like very

much to see it adopted. The address of the Radicals to the country concludes by an attempt to resurrect the late war, the effects of which our people have been endeavoring to bury forever for the past thirteen years. The country has had enough of unrest and wee and destruction in consequence of the war. It is over, and every patriot, every humane man prays that it may be forever over, never to further harrass and distress us as a nation, or as individuals. But the Republican party do s not realize this fact, and hence it tries to fight these battles over every two years. Their course is shameful-disgusting. If the South was ever unworthy of citizenship, the Republican party was a set of fools or traitors to restore us to citizenship in the republic after the war. If it was worthy of citizenship, then'the Republican party, which bestowed that citizenship upon us, stultifies itself in denounce ing us on account of the war. The so the country that the Democrats are go- called rebellion was over when they ing to Mexicanize this government, be- admitted us to the Union, and by their cause they investigate the election frauds own acts they are in honor bound to ignore the war in future. But honor does not count for much with the Republican party. Its continual monthing about a matter it settled according to its own of the people, seek to ferret out and ex- ideas is enough to condemn it with allfair minded men.

It is pretty generally decided that ex-President Grant will be the nominee of the Republican party for President in 1880, and that the party platform will be constructed chiefly of sectional issues. the payment of "rebel" claims, including a payment by the government for the be presented to frighten off the independent voters from the Democratic party. to his opinious, and the liberty of speech

next canvass we must remain united as of the peace-loving portion of the intheroughly as possible. It Grant ever habitants of the great cities of America secures a third term he will never retire | The result of any overt acts towards comfrom control until death removes him munism will be most disastrous to the from earth. His re-election to the Pres- laboring population of our government, idency would mean a dissolution of our for it will inevitably result in the over present government and the erection of throw of Republican institutions, and a centralized monarchy in its stead, substitute for the present form of our The Democratic party sees the danger, government a strong, centralized empire and by wisdom, prudence and determior monarchy, in which the control of the nation the impending calamity may be government will be in the hands of a averled, and the country restored to the few, who will exclude the many from purity and simplicity of its palmier days. any participation in the affairs of State Of all classes of our citizens, the labor-Radicalism gave one more gasp in Coing man is most directly interested in umbia on Wednesday, the 15th inst. the maintenance of a republican form of The Republican State Executive Comgovernment. The capitalist can protect mittee held a meeting at which R. B. himself in any form of government, and Elliott, A. W. Curtis, F. L. Cardozo, C. if, at any time, he becomes dissatisfied C. Bowen, Thomas B. Johnston, Wilson he can take his effects to another land Cook, J. F. Ensor, S. A. Swails, June It is not so with the laborer. He is : Mobley and some unknown individual citizen of this country, and, of necessity, were present. They decided to hold a he and his family must live here, let the State Convention on the 17th day of government be what it may. Hence, it August in Columbia, and beyond this is of supreme importance to him to mainnothing that occurred in their meeting tain republican institutions, and, of all has been made public. There is, howmen in the land, he should be the last to ever, very little doubt that they intend enter into any combination to produce naking a desperate effort to secure condiscord in the workings of our free institrol of the next Legislature. As to their tutions. Strikes and unlawful combina course about the State ticket, nothing has transpired. It is rumored that they intend running United States Marshal

tions always injure the laborer, and the organization which is said to be forming will, if encouraged, deluge this country Wallace for Governor, with a full set of in blood, destroy our form of government Republican State officers; but the gen- and render the working man of America eral opinion is that they will nominate not as good as the peasants of England our entire State ticket, and make the and very little, if any, better than the whole fight for the Legislature. Let serfs of Russia. All good men and pathem take what course they may, we triots should combine to prevent the orwill surely defeat them. Their mea .ig ganization of this new party. on the 15th presented a mournful appearance. The evidences of prosperity GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY which formerly surrounded these men

- Corn in Austin, Texas, is 8 feet high

- Mr. N. J. Carter, an aged citizen o

Oconee County, died on the 13th instant.

He was 64 years of age. - The President has pardoned Smith Wallace and Caldwell, three ku klux The regulation of freight charges on railroads by the State authorities has prisoners from York County, confined in Albany Penitentiary since 1872. been occupying the attention of several - The cases of F. L. Cardozo and Rob Legislatures, and has, in some instances, rt Smalls came up in the Supreme Court taken the form of legislation to prevent ast week, and were argued. The decisunjust discriminations. In this State we ion has not yet been filed. have an act recently passed upon this - The first bar of steel ever manufacsubject, but the railroads claim exemptured in the South was made in mills at tion from its provisions on the ground Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 25th o that their charters were granted before April, and the manufacture is rapidly the enactment of this law, and therefore progressing there. they have acquired vested rights which - An election last night, to fill vacan cles in the Butler Guards, resulted as cannot be abridged. Our law is also defollows: Waddy Thompson, Captain; fective in its policy, as it makes its pro-

nd in the ear.

have departed forever, and their very

countenances betray the fact that they

are depressed and without hope for their

visions only apply to points in the State,

roads outside the State to carry freights

at any rate they please to points beyond

the State. The result of this is to pro-

vide a protective tariff as it were against

our own cities, for it allows the railroads

of the State to establish rates to points

without the State cheaper than points

within. The General Assembly of New

York is now considering a bill which

proposes to equalize all charges for the

ame class of services, so that the charge

o any place cannot be greater than a

charge for a longer distance. It also

provides against the system of rebates,

which has grown to be so common, and

requires the rates to all points along the

oad to be kept posted in every depot on

the line. Some such alterations will be

necessary in the law of this State to se-

cure the redress desired. The railroad

which are injurious and unreasonable

started, introduced a bill placing Gen.

Shields upon the retired list of the Uni-

ted States army, with the salary of a

the House smoothly, but when it reached

the Senate the Radicals determined to

adding the following section: "That the

President is hereby authorized to appoint

the retired list of the army, with the full

commutation therefor, and aides-de

camp, or other staff officers, unless called

into active service in time of war." Of

old and in needy circumstances.

tect the people

r. H. Walker, First Lieutenant; E. A. McBee, Second Lieutenant; W. A. Wiland allows our railroads to combine with liams, Third Lieutenant. - The Committee on Privileges Elections have decided neither Rainy or Richardson are entitled to a seat from the First District of South Carolina, By people, and we have no doubt Mr Rich-

ail means let the election go back to t'e on will be elected by a large majority. - The Camerons have, as usual, dicta ted to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Henry R. Hoyt has been nominated for Governor. The Nationals, who claim a hundred thousand votes, have cominated a man named Mason. The Democratic Convention has not yet been

- Mr. J. R. W. Johnson, Postmaster at Walhalla, has been arrested as a defaulter to the Government in the sum of one thousand dollars in money and stamps. He was ex-Gov. Bullock's private Secretary, and in this position no doubt first began to consider the meu and tuum as identical.

monopolies and combinations have be-- The Keowee Courier says that the come a great source of oppression and evenue officials have arrested on warwrong, and they ought by all means to rants during the week Jacob B. Butts, be controlled by legislation. We should James Chambers and Wes. Burnsides, continue our efforts to redress this wrong, for distilling and retailing whiskey. and our laws should be framed so as to They have given bond before the Comoner for their appearance for liminary hearing at a future day.

- Mr. M. N. Chapman, Deputy Co. The Democrats in Congress by their lector, and Mr. Wm. M. Brown, Deputy Marshal, discovered a still in full operacringing course in the election of a Doorkeeper have got themselves into tion near Fair Play, some days ago. hot water again. In that election a the distillers arrested. The distiller, tak-Confederate was selected, and the Reling advantage of the kindness of the publicans ran Gen. Shields, a United officers, made his escape. The officers States General of the Mexican war, who deserve credit for their effective work, is a Democrat, and the Democrats, to -Keowee Courier. prevent a coel question from being

- Ex- Gov. R. E. Scott, of South Carolina, had fa' en pretty low, but has recently realized that to the low est depth of degredation there is a deeper still. Having solicited Corbin and Chamber-Brigadier General. This went through 'in to join with him "in preparing for me press a true story of the Republica: administrations in South Carolina," make capital of it one way if they could those worthles declined, on the ground not another, and moved to amend it by that they did not desire to mix themselves up with a renegade.

-Three or four hundred colored Re-Grant, late General commanding the publicans turned out last Saturday on army of the United States, a General on the retired list of the army with the full the Senatorship. He stated that he was rank and pay and allowances of that innocent of the charges brought against grade, except that the General so retired him, but that he was satisfied that he shall be allowed forage for horses or would be convicted if he went to trial, and to escape the Penitentiary he had to resign. The Republicans in Beaufort have addressed a note to Sammy request course, the Democrats opposed it, but ing him to oppear before the club next Friday evening and give an account of his stewardship, and especially to ex-

the Radicals out voted them, and it was adopted by a vote of 80 to 28. It now plain his action in leaving the Senate. goes back to the House, and will fail to - A dispatch to the Hendersonville be concurred in, upon which the Radi-(N. C.) Courier, dated May 12, and sent cals will charge that it is the rebels votfrom Chimney Rock, N. C., says: "Bald ing against rewarding the Saviour of the Mountain has split in twain! Your readers will remember that two years ago Union, as they term Grant. This is in full keeping with the balance of their great excitement existed in this section on account of the wonderful and inexplireceedings, but the country will not cable noises heard in the bowds of the istain an effort to vote Gen. Grant an old Bald. The sounds, like muttered mmense and unreasonable salary while thunder, apparently proceeded from the innermost depths of the mountain, and he is in the prime of manhood, and especially when he left his position in created the wildest excitement among the army because he could get a place the residents of the valley. In the past which he liked better. His case is not few days the mountain has literally split similar to that of Gen. Shields, who is in twate, leaving a chasm of three hundred feet in length and from eight to ten feet in width. So far az your correspondent can ascertain, the depth is one bot-The organization of secret associations, tomless abyss. As yet no smoke or lava for the purpose of antagonizing labor has been thrown out from the crater. and capital, with a view of encroaching Great excitement exists, and Bald Monn tain bids fair to become the modern Vesuvius.

upon capital and perhaps ultimately inaugurating a species of most dangerous communism, is said to be progressing - Earl Russell, or as he is more familvery rapidly in our larger cities, in some larly known, Lord John Russell, died on Friday in England at the advanced age of which the "Socialists," as they call of eighty-six. Earl Russell was for a themselves, are numbered already by period of thirty-eight years a conspicuthousands, A secret political organizaous figure it. e political history of his tion in a free country is very much to be country. He twice occupied the position of Premier, and held the office for six deplored, as no good result has ever flowed from any such organization .years first and then for one year, but However landable its objects may be during the whole of his long life he was generally a member of the British Cabinet. Since 1986, when the Gladstone courage its formation or existence. This is a land in which every man is entitled Ministry was dissolved, Earl Russell has been in retirement, and has devoted himself to literary pursuits, writing several is guaranteed to even the humblest, works during the twelve years. While There is, therefore, no justification for he will not take rank with the greatest a political party that hides its workings English statesmen, he will be known to meet in the State Capitol, and the National Executive Committee meet in
we may, he is the strongest candidate
they can present, and we must, therefore, it is and hence this new organization is
the same time, then each they can present, and we must, therefore, it is a postarity as a man of high order of talent,
not augur well for the aims of its memiters, and as one devoted to the interests
of his new organization is

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The Resolutions to Investigate Florida

WASHINGTON May 17. The long protracted struggle in the House over Potter's resolution for a select committee of eleven to investigate nd Louisiana resulted to-day in a victory of the Democrats and in the adoption of the resolution. The Democratic mem-bers who had been absent or paired on Monday last, when the resolution was offered, had been since then recalled to the city, or had given notice of the ter-mination of their raise and to due there mination of their pairs, and to-day there were present in the House, free from entangling alliances, 148 Democratic mem-bers, including the Speaker. After various preliminary movements, (comprising a call of the House, the closing of the doors, the issuing of warrants for absentees, none of whom were in the city, &c.,) a final vote was taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolution. Not a single Republican member had his vote recorded, and but two Democratic mem-bers (Mills, of Texas, and Morse, of Massachusetts,) voted in the negative. The affirmative vote was 145, and the preamble and resolution were declared

There was a good deal of confusion uproar and excitement throughout the day, but no demonstrations attended the announcement of the result. Mr. Stephens did not vote, as he was paired. An incident occurred over this question of pairs which at one time threatened to

paired with Loring, of Massachusetts, who was in the city but sick, and when Goode stated the fact that he had given notice to Mr. Loring of the termination of the pair, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to vote, a sneering rehe felt it his duty to vote, a sneering re-mark that it was simply a question of honor was made by Conger, of Michigan. Goode replied, with a strong feeling of indignation, that he would take care of his own honor, and that if Conger assailed it, he (Goode) would hold him to a per-sonal responsibility. This response was loudly applauded on the Democratic side, and was received with ieers and contemp. and was received with jeers and contemp-tuous laughter on the Republican side Conger remarking sarcastically that Goode's threat was making him tremble in his boots. Goode's remark was objected to by Hale, of Maine, as being unparliamentary, but the Speaker decided "that the first offense had been given by Conger, and that it would be as reasona-ble to expect a child not to holler when

Of course, Mr. Potter, of New York, will be chairman of the select committee. It is understood that as soon as possible after its organization sub-committees will after its organization sub-committee ed, and will proceed to Florida

struck as to expect a man not to resent an insult." The Speaker's ruling gave

intense satisfaction to the Democrats and

corresponding displeasure to the Repub

and Louisiana.

LATER.—In the house, the select com mittee on alleged frauds in the Presiden mittee on alleged frauds in the Presidential election was announced as follows:
Potter, of New York, Morrison, of Illinois, Hunter, of Virginia, Stenger, of Pennsylvania, McMahon, of Ohio, Cobb, of Indiana, Blackburn, of Kentucky, Cox, of Ohio, Butler, of Massachusetts, Reed, of Maine, and Hiscock, of New York

The Republicans Address the Country WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

To the Voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Represents

tives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under the precence of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culminating of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House adopted at the close of the session, de-claring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will bolt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alex. H. Stephens—a unit against caucus dictation—to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of the public avowal of their party that its nurpose is, if possible, to displace that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule hat it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assemed the title of the Presi-

The resolution being offered, he read a

The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege, because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his very words: "A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the involved. very words: A nigher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful eccupancy of the chief executive chair of the Government and the connection of high Government officials with the frauds alleged the Chair is unable to concaive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual the following: 'Election of President.' The Chair therefore rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same." Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme, which after five days' duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans ofduration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans of-fered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed. But the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed; the inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued—and it is now fully inaugurated—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration—confidence, which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the Government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the Democracy is the legitimacy of the title of the Democracy. by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping of the title of the President is in keeping with the record of that part, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law and order and stable government and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agistors, who to gain political power would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the Government they failed in a four years' way to destroy.

List sad to think of our poor-houses and our prisons, and to know that their

By unanimena order of the Committee.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S VIEWS. He Stands by Hayes not because there wer no Frauds, but because He does not He lieve Hayes Knew of them.

From the Charleston News and Conrier.

COLUMBIA, May 18, 1878.

Governor Hampton, in conversation with a reporter this morning, spoke very freely of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, in the House of Representatives, looking to an investiga-tion of the electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana. It is doubtful, however, that Governor Hampton would have said much on this subject, had he not seen in the News and Courier to-day the text of the pronunciamento issued yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Republican party, at Washington. This gave to the action of the House of Represen-tatives a breadth and potentiality which it did not possess so long as the Potter resolutions were merely sustained by Re-publicans and opposed by Democrats. Governor Hampton was asked what he thought of the wisdom of "any attempt" to unseat President Hayes. This was a pregnant .question that could hardly elicit, it would seem, a brief answer, inasmuch as many considerations must enter into the discussion, when "any at-tempt" to remove the President is in issue. Without hesitation, however, Governor Hampton said: "I think that any attempt to unseat President Hayes would be most unwise, unless it had been made previously perfectly clear that he was a party to a system of fraud which seated him." Governor Hampton added: "I do flot believe that Mr. Hayes be serious. Goode, of Virginia, had been

is, or has been, implicated in any suc fraud." After this emphatic declaration of personal confidence in Mr. Hayes, the conversation with Governor Hampton took a wider range. Governor Hampton is evidently surprised at the result of the fight over the Potter resolutions, and the indications are that he did not expect that they would be adopted without amendment. He said with much emphasis that the re-opening of the Presi-dential question, at this hour, "is fraught with danger to the whole country." He said: "This re-opening of the Presidential question will, in my judgment, react usastrously on the Democratic party; it will injure the South, which wants peace, and I shall regard it as a grave mistake, on the part of our people, to take any part in this matter."

Subsequently Governor Hampton was asked whether any attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes would be looked upon favorably in this State and in the South. His answer was: "In my opinion the masses throughout the whole country will look upon it as a revolutionary proceeding." Being pressed upon this point, Governor Hampton said: "A conviction that this Hampton said: A conviction that it is a revolutionary proceeding, looking to the removal of Mr. Hayes, will do more to make Gen. Grant the President of the United States in 1880 than every other

agency combined."
Governor Hampton said much that may not be published, but if every word he uttered could be laid before the people it would confirm what is now stated and strengthen confidence in him as patriot and statesman.

Butler and the South

General Hemphill, of the Abbevill Medium, wrote to General B. F. Butler just after the big debate in Congress about the Doorkeeper, asking him whether he meant what he said and really hated the South, or was merely talking for political effect. General Butler, in reply, says:
"You ask me if I hate the men of

the South. By no means, nor did I ever hate them. I hated their rebellion, their treason, their effort to break up the unity of the country and destroy the Government, and I did everything I could to ment, and I did everything I could to prevent it; and until they surrendered their arms, to punish those who engaged in it. They were during that time the enemies of my country, and, therefore, my enemies. They had forfeited, ac-cording to the law, their lives for treason against the country; but in all Govern-mental action, communities in it. They were during that time the enemies of my country, and, therefore, my enemies. They had forfeited, according to the law, their lives for treason against the country; but in all Governmental action communities are rarely punished; men are. But by the terms of the surrender at Appointox, the Southern people were allowed to lay down their arms, return to their homes and live as good citizens. By the acts and proclamations of amnesty, all their disabilities, excepting certain constitutional ones, were obliterated, and they were given all their rights. Every one of those rights I respect as much as I do the rights of anybody else.

"Your letter shows you to be a reasoning, and I assume, a reasonable man. Now, do you think I ought to prefer, everything else being equal, for office or place under the Government, the men who fought for it, especially when the nan who fought for it was disabled in the fight? Members of the House who were

"Your letter shows you to be a reasoning, and I assume, a reasonable man. Now, do you think I ought to prefer, everything else being equal, for office or place under the Government, the men who fought against it to a man who fought for it, especially when the man who fought for it was disabled in the fight? Members of the House who were in the Confederate army prefer one of their comrades who fought with them to one of mine who fought against them their comrades who fought with them to one of mine who fought against them. Do you inquire of them whether they hate my comrade and the whole North because they do so. I think not. Why, then, do you inquire of me if I hate the men of the South who fought against me because I prefer the men with me and have been disabled in so doing, for office."

-Mrs. Jane D. Moses, relict of the late —Mrs. Jane D. Moses, relict of the late Chief Justice Moses, died at her residence in Sumter, after a long illness, on last Sunday night. She wan near 67 years old. She was a kind-hearted, benevolent woman, and had long been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was much beloved by those who knew her intimately.

Grange Column

Under the Supervision of the Executiv Committee of Pomous Grange.

Men and Women the Best Production of the Farm.

The following from the pen of Lieut,-

Gev. Sessions, of Michigan, is well worth re-producing. There is possibly no one subject of more importance to the farmer than that of raising his boys and girls aright. Instead of letting them grow up with the idea that the farm is only suited to those who are uncultured must be taught that farming requires more general knowledge than any other occupation or profession; also, that farm life is not the hard, irksome life that the large majority of farmers make it .-

There is no occupation in which a man

can be more independent, contented and

happy, if he will exercise his brain more

and his muscles less: and his muscles less:

Some of us willingly submit to trouble and expense to improve and care for our domestic animals; we know that our grass, our grain, and our fruit must have proper care or they will heat, mould, rot, decay, or go to waste. We give some s'ention to the proper development and perfection of our plants and young animals; but how is it with the boys and girls that grow up on the farm? Do we make good, strong, healthy, vigorous, active, useful, intelligent, self-sustaining men and women of them? In a short growing up on our arms, if they are made intelligent and useful. And where can they be made so easily and surely as

on the farm?
It is sad to think of our poor-house and our prisons, and to know that their inmates are constantly increasing; that idlers and loafers are accumulating, and

that those who work, and earn, and save, are taxed heavily for their support, and that the tax, unless there is some remedy provided, bids fair to be increased, and become perpetual. It is quite common in agricultural and Grange addresses, to hear about the treatment of children in order to make the farm pleasant, and induc-them to stay there. We are advised to raise flowers, to furnish music and keep raise flowers, to furnish music and keep a nice parlor, and to ape as near as possible the customs and the display in cities, where children are petted, pampered and often spoiled. What is a spoiled child good for on the farm or elsewhere? And why should a farmer's children stay the same if they are able to da bet upon the farm if they are able to do bet ter work elsewhere?

If George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Horace Greeley had found Lincoln, and Horace Greeley had found every thing pleasant and easy, it is not probable that either would have been of much use, nor is it probable that either would ever have been heard of or known, if they had remained on the farm. All history teaches, and our own observation should convince us, that simple plain living industrious steads. simple, plain living, industrious, steady habits, with unfinching courage and dehabits, with unfinening courage and de-termination to meet every obstacle, overcome it, and conquer success, is the way and only way, to make hardy, use-ful, valuable men and women. Human indolence would be gratified if all were ease and sun-shine here, but nature has not so decreed. There is work to do, enough for us all, and if each can be learned and induced to do a reasonable share, it will be better and easier for all.

This product of the farm is so important an item in the present and future, that I submit whether it should not re-

ceive more consideration and more sericus thought. Are we producing a good, gen-uine, honest article, or are we moving in the direction of effeminacy and weakness, and mixing in a counterfeit and a fraud? Would not our children make better men Would not our children make better men and women if they were early taught that their real wants are simple, easily supplied, and must be provided ultimate-ly by themselves? Can they not be taught that labor is not necessarily drudgery, especially when they take an interest and pride in it? Would it not be well for parents to consider and judge themselves what their children should be taught at school, and to see that their education is such as to enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper for them to do, in the best possible manner, omiting, if necessary, what is deemed more high-sounding and showy, yet of no practical use?

It is frightful to contemplate the amount of idleness, dissipation, intemperance, pauperism, and crime in this beautiful State of ours—where every one who has health can easily earn an honest living and care for first the contemplate the living, and save for future use—and know that the influences that surround the young are not all calculated to benefit young are not all calculated to benefit and improve them. If our children are to main on the farms in Michigan we should desire to make them wiser and better than we are. If they go to settle new States or to transact the business of new States or to transact the business of the country, they must have health, enargy, perseverance, courage and vigor, as well as shrewdness and intelligence, to secure success.

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY, By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate, WHEREAS, S. M. Geer has applied to me to grant him letters of administra-tion on the Estate and effects of David

tion on the Estate and effects of David Geer, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said David Geer, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, the 7th day June, 1878, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, thus 18th day of May, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. May 23, 1878

Assessment Notice.

Property is valued at its worth on the 1st day of June, 1878. Parties having bought and sold Real Estate between the 1st day of June, 1877, and the 1st day of June, 1877, will please have a note of it made on their blank.

T. J. PICKENS, Auditor Anderson County. May 23, 1878 45 2

WILLIAMSTON

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IS approaching the close of a most pleasant and prosperous ression. The One-Study Plan, which is one of its principal peculiarities, gives constantly increasing satisfaction. Each pupil, having only one leading study at a time, can give this study

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Catalogue to REV. S. LANDER, A. M., May 9, 18/8 9

Valuable House and Land for

A Valuable Bwelling with all necessary out-buildings, and 538 Acres of good Land, situate on the new Williamston Road, two miles Northeast of Anderson, can be purchased in one tract or in smaller tracts to sait purchasers by applying to the undersigned. The place has two settlements, with wells of good water, springs, and valuable bottoms upon two creeks. For terms, &c., apply to

May 9, 1878

W. T. W. HARRISON. May 9, 1878

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale, Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Grade Cotswold and South-down Sheep, Angora Gents, Fine Mileh Cows. A Thorough-bred JER-SEY, BULL to stand.

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